THE PREVALENCE OF UNDIAGNISED THYROID DYSFUNCTION IN DIAGNOSED CASES OF GALLBLADDER STONES

Introduction:

Earlier various studies have been done to study the correlation of thyroid disorder with gallstone disease. For decades there has been discussion whether thyroid disorders could cause gall stone disease. There could be several explanation for possible relation between hypothyroidism and gall stone disease. Hypothyroidism have been shown to cause gallbladder disease by delayed emptying of biliary tract and by inhibited pro-relaxing effect of thyroxine on sphincter of oddi contractibility. Hence this study intends to show prevalence of previously undiagnosed hypothyroidism in patients with gall stones.

Aim: (1) To know the prevalence of hypothyroidism in diagnosed cases of gall stone disease. (2) To check thyroid hormone levels TSH, free T3 and free T4 in patients who are diagnosed with gallstone diseases. (3) To check thyroid status in patients who have undergone cholecystectomy, there by dividing into euthyroid, hypothyroid, hyperthyroid and sub clinically hypothyroid, correlating the prevalence of subclinical hypothyroidism in patients with cholelithiasis. (4) To investigate the prevalence of undiagnosed thyroid dysfunction in CBD stone patients. (5) To check lipid parameters

in patient with gall bladder diseases in relation to TSH. (6) Comparison of lipid parameters in gall stone patients with and without thyroid dysfunction.

Methods: A prospective study was done in the Dept. Of General Surgery in Stanley Medical College Hospital Chennai comprising of 60 cases. Cases included the population with gallstones disease in ultrasound. A detailed history, clinical examination and laboratory blood test for thyroid profile and fasting lipid profile were done.

Results: Out 60 cases 37 (61.67%) were females and 23 (38.33%) were males, with 36.67% were in the age group of 51-60 years. There were 10% subclinical hypothyroid, 86.67% euthyroid and 3.33% clinical hypothyroid in cases. Around 18 patients will gallstones have elevated level of total cholesterol and 13 of them have elevated total triglycerides.

Conclusion: from this study it was observed that there was more prevalence of hypothyroidism in female patients. Sub clinical hypothyroid was seen more in gallbladder stone patients compared with CBD stone patients. There was high cholesterol levels seen in gallstone disease with thyroid dysfunction.

Key words: cholelithiasis, hypothyroidism, thyroxine, gallbladder.